say. Mevertheless, to please the President be would be as brief as he could, and if he was not al-lowed to finish be would do in the next Legislature what he could not do to-day. "One thing surprises me," he continued, "that the Minister in his cloquent speech, pronounced with all his accustomed warmth, in contrast to the coldness. and dryness of mine, is that a person so eloquent and as, having seen me, so to say, disarmed, should have been constantly trying to wound me, alleging arguments I had not used when he knew that I had not the means by the rules nor by the state of the discus-sion to fully answer him." The General here repeated many of his former arguments to show how the Minteer had distorted them. "In one part he said I had spoken of my own plans of roads, telegraphs, trochas, in the past Legislature. I then said we needed an organic plan. I repeat it now. If I were allowed to go \$150,000,000 (pesos) in changing different plans. I have here all the plans of the generals-in-chief who have gone to Cube. By them you will see none follow any regular organization except for the time of his own command. Each change has cost us millions of deliars and lost us many years. And we are still con-tinuing the same system. The proof that we have no organization is that the most rudimental-

PROOFS NOT WANTED. PRESIDENT-I cannot permit you to enter into the

proofs. Continue your rectification.
General Salamanca—Very well. I am sorry. I shall

Baye to molest the Camber on another day, for I son't intend to remain thus balked. The Minister has thrown on me the responsibility of speaking on the Unban question. I accept it I bolieve the ignorance here of what passes in Clue its a grave evil. No other nation has thus hidden its errors, nor would its Chambers have permitted such a thing. It is not true that I attributed to Georeal Martinez Campos the statement that he woold terminate the war, or even the predication of Las Villas, in this campaign. Let the Minister cail for the shorthand reporter's wotes, and ne will see what I said. It was to His Excellency and to the Minister of War that I attributed it, not General Martinez Campos. General Martinez Campos did not offer it. I stated that. I have here a communication published by his added-camp, Colonol Arderius, which proves that not only did the General not offer anything at that time, nor could no offer anything for the future. (Signs of impatience in the Chamber, Butter is easier and anything at that time, nor could no offer anything for the future. (Signs of impatience in the Chamber, Butter is easier and anything at that was no could not be various sone-post-in-intensity for the first day that may be possible to bring it forward again in seather "incidental proposition."

But the "row" was not over. The Minister of Ultramar claimed abouter "asy." He declared he had limited himself to reject the charges and accumations General Salamanca had so gratuitously made against the government. He counidered them of "great gravity." Had they passed without "correction" they might produce "dissastrous effocis for the hour of the government and for Spanish interests in Cuba." General Salamanca had postponed the question to another occasion. He (the Kinister) desired much that that cocasion might opportunely arrived when the proposition of the war was not the more of the country and the proposition of the war was not the more of the country of the country of the proposition of the war of the country of the propo

deed, is the truction of some of the Bostrom supporters. The fact is admitted by all dispassionate people that however good and brave the youthful monarch may be his presence in the Army of the North was no encouragement to the soldiers, and only an embarrassment to the generals, who had not only to look after the Carlists but to look after the safety of the King, and to exercise constant care and detach large forces for his The fact

exercise consumi care and detach large (orces for his protection.

Señor Orozzo continued in the usual Spanish high-faiutin style. Be said General Salamanca knew the Spanish army and the Spanish soldier weit. He knew that when the soldier was well directed, as he was by General Martinez Campos, he would plant the banner of Castile on any heights, and none nad yet been found who could restrain him. To General Martinez Campos must now be given the crown of "Pacificador of Las Villas." General Salamanca need not doubt that the insurrection would be annihitated in a short time, and therefore he ought not to come forward in the next Legislature to molest the Chamber with a similar discussion. It ought to be well understood that the Minister of Ultramar had only said the insurrection was dominated dominada! I not vencida (conquered) The country would learn with satisfaction the good news the Minister had announced. The filluster proess of the United States and the meetings of the fillusters in Paris all bore testimony of the decadence of their cause and of the unconditional submission of many of their partition. It is always to their partition. It is always to the fillusters and submission of many of their partition. It is always to the fillusters and the meetings of the fillusters of their cause and of the unconditional submission of many of their partition. It is always the proposition. President—General Salamanca has the palabra for a personal allusion.

President—General Salamanca has the palabra for a personal allusion.

General Saiamanca fiercely for his audicity and ended by moving his proposition.

President—General Salamanca has the palabra for a personal aliusion.

General Salamanca—For a million, Mr. President!

President—One is enough!

General Salamanca, in a withering little speech, oxpressed his surprise at his treatment that day. When help had tied him, hands and feet, then they attacked him on all sides and launched all sorts of arguments and abuse upon him. But he accepted everything and would prove he had the courage to start the debate again at another time. He coulin't understand Señor Orozoo's speech. Was it an obsequito on General Martinez Campos? Was it intended to be sent out to him as a present by the next post? If so he could understand it perfectly. He had not attacked General Martinez Campos. He would do so if he shought fit, however exaited he might be and whatever impregnable walls surrounded him. If the enomies tilled in seme of the previous campaigns were 2,000 and in General Martinez Campos '700 he would never admit 700 to be more than 2,000. He had been a companion of General Martinez Campos in college and in the army from Comandante upward. Señor Orozoo too had been his companion, and served in the same corps. He had been more intimate with him (Salamanca) than with Martinez Campos.

Señor Orozoo has more affection for General Martinez Campos than for me? If so, I am sorry for myself, but I am glad for His Excellency.

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Señor Orozoo has more affection for General Martinez Campos in colinge and to the south and to the same bayes been defeated. Our lormer armise held the same bayes been defeate

violently, got a hearing and cried out.—Señer Deputy—
General Salamanca—i understand the President. I
withdraw the word touterias. It escaped me without
thought. Señer Orosco said the press of the United
States had now begun to speak of the decadence of
the leasurestion. He meant a portion of the
press. I have kept every newspaper which
said anything about Cuba from the very beginning of
the issurrection, and I can show Señor Orosco 25,000
newspapers of the United States and of Cuba, which
svery year, from the beginning, have said the same
svery day. When we renew the discussion we shall
see them. It is said there has been submission of fillbusters. Yea, 15,000 in 1850, and 7,000 this year; differsnoe is favor of 1869, 7,000. If this wounds Gen. Martimes Campos, it is not I who do it, it is the official
documents. Señor Orosco, who has been his aide-decamp, knows that this is true. I have nothing more to
say, but I will answer if I am again alinded to.

The vace was taken on Señor Orosco b motion, and, as
ne one opposed, it it was declared passed unantmously.

Next day General Salamanca laid on the table a fresh repeatsion, but he could not get a turn for it, and as se Certes suspended till January he cannot bring it

# AT THE FRONT.

The Herald Correspondent with the Czar at Biela.

BLEAK AND BARREN BULGARIA.

A Poetic Picture of Camp

WHERE ARE THE FRETTY WOMEN?

Recollections of Rachel, the Queen of Bucharest.

It is a long, monotonous drive of some seven or eight hours from Smanitza to Bjels, at prosent the beadquarters of the Emperor. On the entire route there is only one villege, Pavio, where neither food money. Bjela itself is only a slight improvement on get stables for horses or lodgings for one's self. All the stables, all the courtyards are fully occu-pied by the horses belonging to the imperial train, and all the spare rooms have been taken by the sentary department for the reception of wounded expected hourly from the vicinity of Rustchuk. The Emperor himself lives in a house of the most modest pretensions. General Ighatics has established himdescrited by its owner; while most of the generals seem to prefer their own tents to the fleas and other vermin of the mud huts of Bjela.

THE ENGLISH ATTACHE.

Colonel Wellesley, the English military commissioner with the Kussian army, has planted his spa-cious and comfortable tent in the yard of a peasant's house, with his wagon as a base of supplies. The Colonel lett Bjels and Bulgaria last night for England, on leave of absence from the Russian headquarters soldierly in bearing, courtly in manners, and his usual reserve quite becomes his position as the representa tive of a nation which is not at present on the best of terms with the Power whose weet he is-

There is scarcely a foreigner here, I suspect, who does not envy Colonel Wellesley his brief release from his breakfast room, in the calds or in the beer halis and read there the accounts of this monotonous camendless plains, barren hills, fleas, mosquitoes, bugs, flies, hunger, thirst and Bulgarian Christiauity. There is little to choose betwint Roumania and Bulgaria, the only difference being low, barren hills instead of the sandy plains on the other side of the Danube. As for anything calculated to excite the slightest enthusham, either among the inhabitants or their manners and customs, one must search long or proceed further; for I must admit that some correspondents speak in terms of eulogy about Tirsova and its mountainous surroundings. But then, after these yearying plans and foodless villages, these listless men and ugly women, Timbuctoo might be a

I have heard more than one correspondent declare mania and this part of Bulgaria to certain parts of Central Africa as described by travellers, and in truth one would not imagine, if he had not seen, in what a low degree of civilization both the Wallachians and the Bulgarians exist. This low degree (or degraded) civilization may be due, indeed, to the long supremacy of the Turk over the Christian; but there is evidently some fundamental lack in Bulgarian Wallachian humanity possessed by other races who lived equally long under quite as degrading oppression. But for his dress you would take every Bulgarian here deed, and it may be of a better quality, but his habits are the same; he lives in the same manner as the Turk, site cross-legged all day long, thinks chairs and tables superfluous, and will cheat you with quite as much intelligence as his Mohammedan countryman. NO LOVE LOST

The Russian, with all his enthusiasm for the Greek faith, feels no personal friendship either for the Wall :chian or the Bulgarian. He despises the one and ments of civilization, he does not do it. Considered from a high religious standpoint I cannot gather inspiration enough to write the briefest eulogy about these my fellow Christians. In fact, a good undiluted Turk would be, I imagine, quite as preferable.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE CROSS." There is a Christian seller of strong drinks, who lives opposite to my window, burly, bloated, unshaven, unkempt, who fumes and swears at the soldiers all day long and has the sign of the cross not merely painted in red on his door, but a piece representing that mystic sign of salvation cut out of every door in his house. I admire the Coristianity of the man exceedingly. In fact, one gets startled at the amount of Christianity staring one in the face at every corner. All the Bulgarian houses have red crosses painted on the doors to inform the invaders that they who dwell therein are tellows in laith. The little children go about to Turkish terzes Christianized by baving the mark of the cross rudely painted on them. The whole thing reminds you of the story of the b'ood of the lamb when the angel of death was passing over the place.

On the other hand, one is rather pleased than other-

wise at the rude devotion of the Russian sol-At Pavio the other day, while our horses were feeding, I watched a company of soldiers come up with their tius to the soup kettle. They took up position in line, then took off their white caps, and commenced to chapt a solemn kind of grace before meat. This ended, soup was duly served. heard every evening, about eight, beautiful singing in the camps; first the ordinary songs of the soldiers, recounting the deeds of the army, then closing with the chanting of a solemn and carnest prayer, before "turning in," for rest. The effect on the quiet valley is beautiful in the extreme. If a Russian soldier goes to bathe in the river he reverently makes the sign of the cross before jumping into the water. He makes the same mystic sign before entering battle, commending bimself to the mercy of the Higher Power. All this, though quite medieval in tone, is interesting to observe.

SACRED MUSIC.
On Sunday evenings the imperial band down in the valley discourses sacred music of a religious or semireligious character, much to the comfort of the Russians, but, unfortunately, to the confusion of the Bulgarians, who imagined that this sad music celebrated a Russian defeat. The band played the melody which in German is connected with the words " When the swallows homeward fy." This is the first line: the Russian additional line may perhaps be, "Then, O Tork we'll still be nigh." I intended to make more of this, but quiortunately I have been interrupted by my Bulgarian landlord fleeing into my room out of the way of an informed Tcherkess, who knocked the man down several times on account of some disagreement or other about a purchase. New the old woman is blubbering and screaming and scolding too, but I have no pity for her, she is so infinitely ugly.

You cannot imagine how very ugly the Bulgarian women are about here. Even a bushi-bazouk on structules bent would shadder on confronting one of these ancient vixens. I have seen faces, that startled me by their wierd, deep ugliness. I have searched in vain for a pretty lace The Turkish women very visely concest their faces entirely. The Bulgarian women reveal theirs to some extent, but, size, the revelation banishes all idea of beauty and poetry from your mind. I wonder sometimes where all the young maidens live. Have they gone as recruits for the Terkish hareme, or have they fled

playing to the Emperor down in the valley this pleasant summer evening, when the warm, golden sunshind rests lovingly enough on the hill tops around, biding the barron rocks and glistening the bayonets of the hundreds of sources that may be seen on all the hills around. Why do they not come out and listen in this delicious swilight to the soleme ontand listen in this delicious swilight to the soleme ontand listen in this delicious swilight to the soleme ontand listen in this delicious swilight to the soleme on and fatter should be required to the revisiting strains of music that float along the valley, bringing to Kaiser and correspondent memories of home and fatter scenes. Now it is an operate selection, now a charming lied, now a dance-inspiring Stransis waitse, that invites in vain a faire compania. But the bugie is sounded, it is eight o'clock and we But the bugle is sounded, it is eight o'clock and we must all retire to our dwellings, for stern thittary law provails and wos to any private citizen lound out after that very timely hour.

AACHRL

After that, darkness and the most perfect quick. It excitements of the nightly amusements of Bucharest-which, by the way, are as harmless as they are primitive. But Rashga's Garden, with its French chanson-cite singers and passable music, seems like a Para-dise in memory when one is compelled to linger the evening through in captivity here. One worders if the enchanting Rachel is still queen of the Garden, as of gay Bucharest; if she still sits there and, applicating her former companions, laughs with her charming child-laughter and controls wonders if she is still the flattered of princes who Great Prince deigns, now and then, to stop and chat with the little winsome doll that captivates all hearts. You wonder who is Rachel—pronounce Rashel if you please, it sounds better. She is by birth a Bordelaise. Rachel has inherited from the one her gayety and sparkling wit, from the other her intellect and her bright, charming ways that make her the idol of

In age perhaps eighteen or nineteen, a baby-woman of the world, and with a future before her that might turn giddy a less balanced head. When Rachel is indisposed generals and princes send her bouquets and flowers, until her spartments resemble a winter gar-den, and anxious messages are sent by high dignitaries with the hope that she may soon be recovered and make Bucharest gay again. She is betrothed to a young Russian officer, whom she loves, and in whose great deeds she justly glories; for he is very generous, and she compels others to be generous where she thinks it worth her while. Not long ago there was a grand garden concert at Mashga's, for the benefit of the Red Gross. The Princess of Roumania was toore; and Rachel was there, too. There was a compelled Prince \* \* \* to give her a napeleon to cast in the lottery, then other princes innumerable and fifty napoleons were added to the Red Cross fund, and the charming girl carried oil as her prizes a heap of little knickness, laughing with childlike gice at her

Her court was more numerous that night than the well merited compliment, that, although the Princess was present, she truly was the queen of the fete. Such the stern military rule that prevails at Bjele says that even my candles must be put out at that hour and I must leave pen and paper and pleasant memories for a night of torture among the Bulgarian fleas and bugs, which usually keep one awake until dawn, when the little brutes get weary of the -possible that the banquet will be accompa by the usual canine concert, at which I calculate that about one hundred and fifty incorrigible howlers take part, fighting and yelling and making night hideous with learful sounds. Sleep under such distressing condrtions is generally a matter of impossibility.

#### EGYPT AND ENGLAND.

A BRITISH OCCUPATION WILL NOT BE TOLERATED BY THE FAITHFUL-HOTHEADED MOSLEM FA-NATICISM-TURKEY UNCERTAIN AS TO HER FORMER ALLY'S GOOD INTENTIONS. Carro July 28 1877

The functions of the Mahommedans is daily becoming dealers in the baragra, the donkey boys even, all have a defiant expression unknown here before. The Greeks than a few weeks since. The house servants even bear much annoved at these fanatical symptoms of his sub jects, and sees in this a serious obstacle to the wished for civilization of his dominions.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS. Surely England, in fanning this flame of fanaticism, could not have realized the extent of the confiagration which may busue. She has inaugurated a measure which, if properly directed, might have been an effective check to Russia, but now it may recoil with tenfold force upon per own head in India. The Moslem population there is very rostless, and in their bitter hatred to all Christians they recognize no distinc tion between Russians and Englishmen. An Egyptian pacha told me that one thing might be deemed certain, "That should England attempt to occupy Egypt she would have to cross swords with the Paithful, and at that moment a mutiny would break out in India which would cause British rule to tremble." And such is the unanimous opinion of all Mussulmans who have recently arrived here from Asia.

THE UNSOLVED RIDDLE. It will thus be seen that even should the Turks be driven from Europe the "Eastern question" still remains ansolved. Every movement of England is most attentively watched hero, because it is in her power to plunge Egypt in a war which might undo all that has been accomplished toward civilization in the land for the last century.

Considerable activity prevails here in repairing the sea count desences. Guns of large calibre have been sent to Alexandria and Suez, and the government is said to be very earnestly sugaged with the torpedo defences of the principal harbors. The British government has also considerably strengthened the defence

The Khedive will resist the attempt of any foreign Power to control the Suez Canal. His Highness is reported to have said that the canal would be of but doubtful use to commerce should it cease to belong to means of destroying the commerce of another. But, as long as it remains in Egyptian hands, it will remain open to all trading vessels, of any nationality whatever. The Khedive and most of the Ministers are at present in Alexandria.

The officers of the British army or navy, who are also in the service of the Khodive, have been allowed by the British government to remain in the present position so long as they are not engaged in any "war like purpose." ABYSSINIA.

There has been a battle tought in Abyssiula, in which King John has conquered all who opposed him. He is now firmly established on his throne.

#### THE GREAT BRIDGE.

Work was commenced at nine o'clock yesterday morning on the third pair of strands of the down stresm eables of the East River Bridge. The two up stream strands were lowered yesterday, and in a day or so work will be commenced on the third pair of up atream strands, so that for the first time since the or stream stream and and for the time since the commencement of cable making there will be four strands owing hid at the same time. Work has already begins in setting the stone on the first pier on the New York approach. On the Brooklyn side the excavation having been dinished for the first pier of the approach, the longitudinal and cross timbers have been laid at the bottom, and the spaces between are being filled with concrete.

### KILLED BY A FALL

A child two years of age, named William Dacey, fell from the third story window of his father's residence, No. 379 Tenth avenue, receiving injuries from which he died shortly afterward. WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS.

MPORT OF MESSES, JAY, TURNURE AND ROBIN SONON THREE OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE-BEFORM NEEDED AND PRO

Washington, D. C., August 21, 1877.
The report of Rentra John Jay, Lawrence Turnure and J. H. Robinson, on the weighers and gaugers of the New York Custom House, is under consideration at the Treasury Department. The Commissioners have agreed that the safety of the revenue, the interests demand the reorganization of this branch of the service. The fit performance of the work calls for intelligence, fairness, experience, exactitude and prompiness, and, while a lack of these qualities is detrimental to the interests of the government, it say that these gentlemen claim the right to enjoy all the customs. They regard as wrong all maladministration in the service which tends to impede their and delays in the weighers' department subject them to loss, especially in affairs conducted by steam and telegraph, or where the goods are sold deliverable on their arrival. The commission are agreed in thinking it important that the departments of weighers and gangers shall have a practical expert at the sead, upon whom should rest the responsibility, and that each assistant, who, like the chief, should be an expert and a man of character, should be in his turn responsible for the laborers, to be selected by himself. The Commissioners continue:—In addition to the maladministration which we have specified the on the Hudson River, four on the East River and five possible to render it an economical one to the govern-ment. The commission are clear, if the smallest part ship nor connection of any kind in the work of weighing dutiable goods should be sanctioned or tolerated between the United States weighers and those of the city. With these views the commission respectfully recommend the reorganization of this department in

the following manner:—

\*\*PROPOSED BRONGANISATION.\*\*

\*\*Propose the offices of weighers, weighers' foremen and weighers' clerks, and abolish the existing weighing districts.

\*\*Second—To appoint one weigher at a salary of \$2,500 per year, with an effice at the Custom House with six clerks, at salaries of \$1,200 per year, and one special assistant weigher at a salary of \$1,600 per year.

\*\*Third—To appoint thirty-five assistant weighers at salaries of \$1,400 per year each.

\*\*Fourth—To direct that the assistant weighers shall employ the laborers they require in weighing, not to exceed ordinarily four men, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per hour while solutally employed.

\*\*Fifth—That ten laborers shall be permanently employed at a rate not exceeding forty cents per hour while solutally employed.

\*\*Fifth—That ten laborers shall be permanently employed at a rate not exceeding forty cents per hour, was shall have energy of weighers' and gangers' tools, and keep them in good order at places to be designated.

who shall have charge or weighers' and gaugers' tools, and keep them in good order at places to be designated.

Sizth—To appoint one gauger at a salary of \$2,000 per year, with an office at the Custom House, and appoint one gauger's cierk at a salary of \$1,200 per year, Seen's—To appoint six assistant gaugers at salaries of \$1,400 per year.

Backh—To direct that each assistant gauger employ his own laborers, not exceeding two in number, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per hour.

Ninch—That the assistant weighers and assistant gaugers shall do the work of weighing and gauging respectively, taking the weight and gauge thomselves, and that no laborers shall be designated assistant weighers or assistant gaugers to perform the duties of those offices; the assistant weighers and assistant gaugers to be assigned to duty as the necessities of the service may require at such localities and for such time as the weigher and gauger may determine, with the approval of the Surveyor.

Ten's—That sil records be kept in their offices at the Custom House, and that the clerical work to done by the clerks in those offices, and returns signed there by the weigher or gauger respectively, as the onse may be, within forty-eight hours after the merchandise has been weighed or gauged; all special returns of weight or certificates of weight or cartificates of weight or cartificates of weighter or any one representing them free from any charge whatsoever.

Eleventh—That a simple and thexpeosive uniform be

or expressating them free from any charge whatsoever.

\*\*Eleventh\*\*—That a simple and inexpositive uniform be
adopted to be worn by such of the customs officers as
may be required to wear it, the cap having initial
iciters indicating the branch of the service to which
the wearer belongs: that at least the inspectors, the
weighter and gauger and their assistants be required at
once to wear such uniform dering their hours of duty.
While the foregoing plan will, it is believed, materially
reduce the expeases of the cristing system,
which are shown in appendix "it," the
commission think that with the improvement in the
eharacter and efficiency of the force under the skillul
management of experienced chiefs. A further reduction may, perhaps soon be feasible, but, in view of
the evils of the present system, the commission have
regarded the question of expense as one of interior importance to that of the immediato reerganization of
the dopartment. The plan whigh they have now the
bonor to recommend, should us general features meet
your approval, they believe may be put in operation at
an early day with such careful preliminary arrangements for its smooth working that the change need
cause no interruption to the business of the Gustom
House or to that of the importers.

Touching the practical results of this system the
evidence asbunited, in their judgment, shows that
under the gassact system the larger number of United
bistics weighbers, who receive starries of \$2,500 per
annum and who are assigned respectively to weighting
districts, render but little, it any, personal sorvice to
the government. That she weighters' forcemen, "as they are sometimes called, who
perform such duty as its supposed to perfain to the
office of forcemen," as they are sometimes called, who
perform such duty as its supposed to perfain to the
office of forcemen, as they are sometimes called, who
perform such duty as its supposed to perfain to the
officers, requesting the form little or no service,
that the most imported that in the serv

In such cases as this the United States laborers are used by the city weighers in weighing the merchandise, and the United States weigher or his foreman collects from the city weighers in weighing the merchandise, and the United States weigher or his foreman collects from the city weigher one-half of what the expense amounts to at the rate of forty cents per hour for each laborer engaged in the work and appropriates it to his own use; that a part of the weighable merchandise imported at this port which ought to be weighed is not weighed at all, but the foreign marks of weight on the package are copied off and these memoranda of supposed weights are then put into the dock book. One of the weighers testified that a solucidie (appendix M) of irregular fees had been adopted by the Buard of Weighers to make these charges uniform which they illegally collect from merchants, ship owners or agents, and city weighers, for special returns, certified copies of returns and other certificates; that the weighers frequently delay to make returns of weight to the Custom House until the importer pays them these irregular charges for a copy of their returns et weight.

#### AN OFFICER BEATEN.

Two brothers, named Thomas and John Conneil or No. 552 West Thirty-second street, got into a drunken nght on Monday night with some temale rolatives living in the same house, and Officer Deganne, of the Twentieth precinct, was called in to quell the disturbance. The Connell brothers attacked the efficer and the women joined in the assault. The officer got a black eye and his clothing was considerably damaged. He arrested the two men, and on his way to the station house he was struck on the back of the head with a stone thrown by one of the Conneil party. The two men were held by Justice Wandeil yesterday in \$500 ball to answer.

#### BROOKLYN THEATRE FIRE.

Mrs. M. E. Moxey, residing at No. 326 North Sixth treet, Philadelphia, visited the office of Coroner Simms, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and recognized some victims of the Brooklyn Theatre Bre, as the property of her brother, W. K. Frankish. A receipted bill, on which the above name appeared, was also found, but no claimant appeared for the body or triakets until yesterday. jewelry which was found on the body of one of the

THE UNLICENSED CHINAMEN.

THE BRATHEN CIGAR VENDERS LEARN "MELL-

CAN" LAW. In the Equity Court room of Judge Slatebford's court in the Post Office building yesterday afternoon a number of Chinamon were arraigned for peddling teen of them, and nearly every one of them had the half-famished, sleepy look pecu-liar to the race. When Commissioner Shields asked them what they had to say to the charge they inar to the race. When Commissioner Snields asked them what they had to say to the charse they all pleaded poverty and some of them ignorance of the law. The pecularity of their names and the humor that they unconsciously put into their abswers kept the English-speaking part of the crowded court in a state of contineous hilarity. The Commissioner took a very lenient view of their offices and, except in the case of old offenders, they were all discharged with a causion. The names of the offinders were Ah Gwick, John Fogg, John Johnny, Adam Wolf, Ah Sam, Aun Fock, Ah Fax, Charley O'Kahn, John Sam, Ah Kahn, Ah Que, Charles Solomon and Ouen Fen.

John Johnny was charged with solling cigars without a locense at No. 258 Bowery, Johnny put on the childlike and bland sumie, and said to the Commissioner, through the interpreter:

"I came from New Orleans. I no money. I knew no law. I so usele no brother. I poor. I one shirt and three pants."

"Johnny," said Commissioner Shielde, "you know the law. You have done wrong before. I will discharge you now, but you must not sell any more cigars without a license."

Ah Que, who appeared to be the youngest of the peciers, acced as interpreter for the Court. Boon it came to his turn to be charged with the offence of selling cigars without a license. Ah Que ecloyed the fun when interpreting for his unfortunate countrymens; but when he became a defendant himself the remainder of the Mongolians made merry at his misfortune. He answered the Commissioner's question by sesting a series of questions, for which the Court stempted no answer.

"How could I live? Me find you get the cigars you were seining on Suoday?"

Commissioner—Where did you get the cigars you were seining on Suoday?

An Que—Ne bought them out on the street. I buy them for fifty cents.

"How long have you been here!"

Ah Que—Six or seven years; in New Orleans; in California; in New York five years.

"You have been doing wrong, and you know it."

An Que—Let hat as of.

Will Lee—Let me have the box.

"You have been doing

THE SWABIAN MERRYMAKING.

The second day of the Caustatter Festival of the wabian Germans in this city at Hamilton Park showed an increased attendance over the previous day, but so a great success. What was lacking in numbers, however, was more than fully compensated for by enthusiasm, and the programme was carried out with as much interest as if the proceedings had been watched by anxious thousands. The principal proceeding to or what it was proceeding about was one of those things which were the despair of Dundreary. The whole thing, so far as design, costumes and arrangement went, was under the direction of Mr. J. Stallwerck, contumer of the German Opera, and was a representation of the founding of high college of unwarrative. Things are high directly arrangement went, was under the direction of Mr. J. Stallwerck, costumer of the Gorman Opera, and was a representation of the founding of high colloge or university of Tübrigen by the Grand Duke Ulrich 400 years ago. During the present month the four hundredth anniversary of that event is being octobrated in Wittenborg, and it was a happy idea of Mr. Stollwerck to embrace the same idea in the programme for the Constatterfest of the Swabians of the metropolis. The procession was beaded by students of the university, and these were followed by subdivisions representing the four parts and the industries of Wittenbergnamely, the fisheries of Necker, the fruit and wine-growers of Oaxs, the Cathedrai of the city of Ulm and the clockmakers of Schunzwold, in the Black Forest. After these came the Grand Duke Ulrich, who read the charter of the "High College," and brought the ceremony to a close. After the procession there was a recoption of the invited guests and the Constatter Verein, of Williamsburg, took dinner with President Mader, the Grand Duke Ulrich and the other high and mighty functionaries of the New York Society. The dinner, begun with Rhine wine, soon rap into speeches and sausages, and ended with peace and sausacerkraut. The wine was fair, the krant was good and the sausages were superb. In the evening the attendance improved somewhat, but on the whole the universal confession was that Constatterfests were not what they used to be.

### A SINGULAR SHIPWRECK.

THE FOUNDERING AT SEA OF THE SCHOONER C. J. VAN NAME-THREE LIVES LOST.

day's HERALD, stated yesterday that the cause of her sinking is one of those mysteries that sometimes dely the most expert navigators to explain. The Van Name, Captain Hardy, was a 165 ton schooner, belong-Name, Captain Hardy, was a 165 ton schooner, belonging to New Haven, and was bound out to Baracoa, West Indies, with a cargo of coal. About ten o'clock on the night of the 2d a blow came up, sail was shortened, and the vessel behaved quite well until about four o'clock of the morning of the 3d. Then sue began to ship seas up to fire A. M., when, in latitude 3d deg. 2d min, north, longitude 7d deg. 15 min, west, ahe suddenly went down, how foremost. Not more than five minutes clapsed between the first discovery that sine was settling and her disappearance beheath the waves. Luckily on her deck was some lumber that floated off. A rait was constructed and appoint the captain, mate, two passengers and three of the crew dritted, without lood or water, for thirty-two hours, when they were rescued by Captain Burton, of the schooner Minnie Repolier, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall. When the vessel took her last plunge the steward and two passengers went down with her. On the 10th inst. the rescued party fell in with the schooner Richard Denham, Captain Loase, of Bath, Me., nomeward bound, and to her Mr. Macciure, Francisco Rua and two of the crew were transferred. Captain Hardy, who had business in Aspinwal, proceeded to that port on the Repolier. The mate states that the sca was not running very high, that the pumps showed no water in the hold, and he is utterly unable to account for the catastrophe. The Van Name was partly owned by Captain Hardy, and was uninsured. Mr. Macciure, spoke in flattering terms of the kindness shown the survivors by Captains Burton and Chase. ing to New Haven, and was bound out to Baracon,

#### COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

As the steamer Walter Brett was emerging from her dock, by pier 42 North River, at about six o'clock last evening, the tug Saxon, belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, struck her, disabling her pocker lee Company, struck her, disabling her so much as to prevent her from proceeding on her trip. Part of the paddiebox of the Brett was carried away and her starboard paddie was smashed by the collision. The Saxon was not much injured. The officers of the Brett any that the collision was a very stupid affair on the part of the tug's crew. She was proceeding down the river, and paid no attention to the whistles of the Brett, which was sailing straight out from the dock at the moment of the accident.

#### PILOT COMMISSIONERS' WORK

At the weekly meeting of the Pilot Commissioners resterday the committee on obstructions to the harbor and to prevent the dumping of garbage to the bay reported progress. The matter of garbage dumping is now before the Grand Jury, by whom it is expected action will speedily be taken. The prosecution with-out further delay of the proprietors of all unicensed sailors' boarding houses was ordered.

STEAM ON BROOKLYN STREETS.

A new steam passenger car, which is to be run, with several others of a like contactor, on Third avenue, between Twenty-fith street, Brooklyn, and Fort Hamilton, arrived at the foot of Fuiton street, Brooklyn, and Fort Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It is the property of the City Railrond Company, and a similar in construction to the cars used on the Market street ina, Philadelphia. Its weight is 15,900 peunds, and the passengers, by means or an electric bell, nierm the conductor when they wish to alight. The motor being in complete running order a trial trip was made from Fulton Ferry to Prospect Park and return. It moved with very little noise, was quickly stopped and did not alarm horses glong the route.

#### RISE IN COAL.

The recent action of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company in advancing their rate per tou for coal fitteen cents will, it is thought, have the effect of causing the other great don' corporations to do like-

## THE TELEGRAPH POOL.

Western Union Left Master of the Field.

FUTURE EARNINGS TO BE SHARED.

#### The Atlantic and Pacific Company Virtually Sold Out.

Seldom do business negotiations involve such co-lossal fluencial laterests as those just terminated between the two great telegraph companies. The conference on Monday night between Messra. Vanderbilt, Morgan and Scholl, on the part of the Western Union, and Mesers. Dillon, Sage and Sampage, for the Atlantic latter company to the former. When it was announced yesterday morning that a final contract had been made apeculation was rife upon its terms and effects upon the holders of stock. In the busy precinct of Wall street every man stepped to exchange a word with his acquaintances on the subject of the groat agreement; but not until late in the afternoon was the situation promulgated and understood. Many antic pated a rise in the prices of both stocks, but were disappointed to discover that after a fair opening in the morning the later quotations were lower than those of Monday. It was rumored that the application of two Atlantic and Pacific shareholders for an injunction produced this decline. The larger operators who were most interested in the negotiations appeared well pleased with the arrangements made and gave little heed to the temporary to prices. Mr. Keone and Major Selover were reported to be at Long Branch. Jay Gould was observed in the Work. The contract itself was not to be obtained, those in control saying that its details were not of interest to the public. The gist of the new order of things may be found, however, in the subjoined interview with President Orton.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT ORTON. The manager of the Western Union was found, like all others concerned, in a complement and satisfied mood, but ready to converse upon affairs so far and no farther. He commenced by saying that, for reasons given above, the contract would not be published.

What are the main terms agreed upon ?" -"That the earnings of the road are to be pooled, in the proportion of one to seven—that is, the Western Union to retain 87% per cent, and the Atlantic and Pacific 1259 per cent of the joint earnings."

"Is any change made in the managements?" "Not fer the present at least. The same motive will actuate the two companies, and if any differences occur they are to be settled by arbitration. It is inended on the part of both to reduce expenses and inreaso profits."

oreane profits."

"-Will rates for telegraphing be increased?"

"Not very much, and in some directions not at all,
The number of offices will be reduced, but the con-

"Not very much, and in some directions not at all. The number of offices will be reduced, but the convenience of the public will not be infringed. In many places where there have been two rival offices but one will be used."

"Its the peoling arrangement based on any transfer of stock?"

"Yes; enough of the Atlantic and Pacific stock (that in, 72,000 shares) is transferred to secure that company's control to the Gestern Union. The shares were purchased at the rate of \$25, and I presume they would gladly have disposed of more stock at the price. About half of the amount was paid in Western Union stock at 72, though we would rather have given all cash."

"Was this conclusion of affairs expected?"

"Id did not know until cloven o'clock Monday night what would be agreed upon. Of course it has been long under discussion. The result secures control to the Western Union, though two distinctive managements will be continued. I presume the Atlantic and Pacific Company will go on to complete any new extensions they may have had in view where the Western Union has not a line already established."

"Then it only remains for the two companies to ratify the agreement?"

"The committee of Monday signt was appointed with power to decide. Already a meeting of our Executive Committee has been held, and those proceedings were ratified. The meeting was to have taken place regularly to-morrow, but was called to-day, as we were sure of a quorum."

"And is the new basis likely to be permanent?"

"The contract is for twenty years and it will not be the fault of Western Union if the plan is not autained," concluded Prenident Orton, with a quiet smile.

Will is the Orton of the Contract.

Other gentlemen were called upon during the after-

tained, concluded Pressons Orton, with a quiet smile.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE COMPACT.

Other gentlemen were called upon during the afternoon by the writer, including Mr. Russell Sage. Mr. Sage was very much cocupied and said he would rather not discuss the subject of the compromise. He expressed his satisfaction with the proceedings, and is reported to have said that he expected a moderate auvance in the rates to Western cities, as he thought the present rates were too low; but outside of these points as did not think the tariff would be disturbed.

Ex-Governer Morgan, chairman of the committee, also declined to talk about the agreement. He thought the public was not interested beyond knowing that the two companies had agreed to pool their earnings.

also declined to talk about the agreement. Ho though the public was not interested beyond knowing that the two companies had agreed to poot their earnings.

At the office of Mr. Sydney Dilion, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, the new division of earnings was spoken of as satisfactory. Contrary to the rumors of the street, it was thought the agreement would be perminent and the results prove beauficial to the stockholders of both corporations.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had a copy of the agreement in his possession, but would not impart its details.

Mr. Chandler, Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific, said he knew little about the stock operations, but he did know little about the stock operations, but he did know that their company could save about \$300,000 per annum by fair rates and reduce operating expenses about \$100,000. Under the arrangement entered into the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific would be amply protected, and a consequence of the amalgamation would be a dividend on the earnings.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union, spoken of above by Mr. Orton, took place at haif-past ten in the morning, and adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. Among those present were:—Mesers, William Orton, Norvin Green, Edwin D. Mergan, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Frank Work.

Lips glyze out that the division of earnings at the ratio of one to seven was determined by the comparative earnings of the two companies for the past three months. At one time in the progress of the negotiations it is said the two companies carnings, and at another time one-much was the point of a seven skirming of the past six months. It is said the two companies carnings, and at another time one-much was the point of a seven skirming. During the past six months it is said the two companies carnings, and at another time one-much was the point of a seven skirming. During the past six months it is said the two companies carned \$10,500,000, and it is claimed the Western Union will be ab offices in this city and the Atlantic and Poetics forty-live. As to the matter of rates, it appears to be generally conceued that the highest tariff will not always afford the most profit. With such an experience in the past, it is not thought that any considerable advance is present rates will be adopted. Cheap telegraphy appears to be most consistent with the general view, and many officers of the two companies have expressed themselves in its favor.

#### A CANDIDATE FOR BAPTISM.

Patrolman Hayse, of the Tenth preciact, Brooklyn, on the sidewalk, yesterday morning, on St. John's piaco, near Sixth avenue. Pinned to the dress of the little one was a piece of paper upon which was written in a neat, feminine hand:—"I am not haptized. Please have it done. Charles Moore." The ininnt, which was comfortably attired, was sent to the city nerso, Mrs. Carr, of No. 89 Middagh street.

#### DISHONEST LETTER CARRIERS.

Charles H. Reed, of station H, Sixteenth atrest and Third avenue, a substitute letter carrier, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with stoning the contents of two registered letters containing \$14 50. They were decoy letters, and the amount was found upon him, with the exception of \$1, which he admitted having spent. He was held in default of \$3,000 ball.

#### FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR NEWTON.

The funeral of Professor Henry Newton, the well known geologist and mining engineer, who died at Deadwood, Dakota, on the 5th inst., took place yesterday, from the residence of his mother, No. 26 West Twenty-first street. The remains were intered at Greenwood. The deceased was a graduate of the Col-lege of New York, of the class of 1856. In 1869 he was appointed a professor of Columbia College. His loss is much deplored by the scientific world,

#### A FRAUDULENT DEED.

J. Cooley and M. Weish, two ward politicians, sought out the saloon of Michael J. Hand, corner of North Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, a day or two ago for \$250, giving therefor a deed on some lots in Paterson, N. J. Yesterday Hand discovered they had no title in the lots and the deed was worth-less. They were accordingly arrested and held in \$500 to answer.